

crovelia longipes is perhaps the commonest water strider in South America and readily colonizes temporary pools as well as almost every pond, it should be very easy to raise and study in either the laboratory or outdoor tanks. The great variability of leg lengths in males of this species has long been a puzzle; leg length will mechanically affect the frequency of vibration, thus possibly conferring a "signature" on each male. A test of this working hypothesis should be a fruitful area for study.—*John T. Polhemus, University of Colorado Museum, 3115 S. York, Englewood, Colorado 80110.*

LITERATURE CITED

- Kraus, W. F. 1989. Surface wave communication during courtship in the giant water bug, *Abedus indentatus* (Heteroptera: Belostomatidae). *J. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 62:316–328.
- Wilcox, R. S. 1972. Communication by surface waves. Mating behavior of a water strider (Gerridae). *J. Comp. Physiol.* 80:255–266.

ERRATA

Corrections to: Kerzhner, I. M. 1990. Neotropical Nabidae (Heteroptera), 3: species of the genus *Arachnocoris* from Costa Rica. *J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 98(2):133–138.

p. 134, line 12, should read: *Diagnosis*. Related to *A. berytoides* (Uhler) (Grenada) which differs in its. . . .

p. 134, line 23, should read: . . . Distance between ocelli 2. . . .

Correction to: Futuyama, D. J. 1990. Observations on the taxonomy and natural history of *Ophraella* Wilcox (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), with a description of a new species. *J. New York Entomol. Soc.* 98(2):163–186.

p. 170, line 24, should read *Ophraella artemisiae*, new species. The original spelling is incorrect, as it is based on an inadvertent error.